

The Dispatch.

PROVO CITY, MARCH 7, 1891.

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JAMES H. WALLIS, - - - Manager.

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PROVO MUST HAVE IRON WORKS.

It is a self-evident proposition that iron works to be successful and profitable must be located at such a place as to possess natural advantages in the way of suitable ores and fuel and transportation, so that the cost of these materials, which are the main items of expense, will not preclude a profit in selling the product in competition with that manufactured. These conditions exist right in this valley, and THE DISPATCH once more urges upon the business men the necessity of taking immediate action in this matter and bringing it to the attention of capitalists.

The iron ore in this vicinity is almost pure oxide of iron; in fact, so free from deleterious elements that when assays have been made to Eastern iron smelters they have questioned the assays and expressed doubts as to the existence of such valuable ore in the world. Being free from phosphorus, with only a slight trace of sulphur or silica, and no titanium or zinc elements usually found in iron ores, our hematite can be very easily fluxed, and we have no end of fluxes with which to do it.

From information at hand we learn that the estimated cost of turning out pig iron to-day from a ten ton stack would be as follows:

2 tons ore 30 per cent pure @ delivered...\$6.00
2000 lb coke @ 4 per ton...6.00
800 lb lime rock...5.00
Labor...2.00
Total...\$19.00

These are outside figures and the estimate is made on the basis of a ten ton stack. With a twenty ton furnace the item of labor would be reduced about fifty per cent, as it would require only the addition of cheap labor, as the skilled man, foreman, machinist and bookkeeper could handle three or four furnaces as well as one.

The freight on a ton of pig iron from the East to Utah common points is about \$21. So that one can readily see that with a market price only equal to the present freight tariff, with a twenty ton stack running, there would be a net profit to the business of \$130 per day, or \$3,900 per month, or \$46,800 per annum.

A knowledge of the cost of smelters built for handling precious metals, which are necessarily more complicated, having the most refractory ores to handle, leads us to conclude that in view of the market at our command an iron reduction plant here consisting of a twenty ton stack running upon the superior ores of our mines would be able to yield, as a net profit during the first year of its operation, the entire cost of the plant.

Just what such a plant would cost we are unable to state. With all necessary buildings and stacks it is hardly possible it would cost \$50,000, and that too when constructed on the most approved and modern plans.

All can readily see that with such iron furnaces here, stove factories would spring up and a hundred other products the factors would be made which would create a demand for many such furnaces. It would seem that the only thing necessary to insure the success of the enterprise is an intelligent and forcible presentation of the facts to Eastern capital.

THE SEWERAGE BILL.

The bill, having for its object the providing of a sewerage system for Provo City, and which was introduced into the City Council at its session on the 27th ult., provides that on and after July 1, 1891, it shall be unlawful to deposit upon the surface of the ground any sewage matter, but that it shall be disposed of by being conducted to the outside of the house through lead or galvanized pipes, which are to be tightly connected with a vitrified stoneware sewer pipe, laid at least one foot beneath the surface of the ground and having a fall of one fourth inch to the foot. This will convey it to a covered cesspool vault, which will also receive the sewage from the outhouse. The cesspool will be formed by the ground being excavated to a depth of at least eight feet below the surface, and not less than eight feet in diameter, the excavation to be set with hard burnt brick, laid dry and fitted close at the outer edge, so as to allow of seepage through the interstices of the bricks, the frame of which is to be firmly bedded in

vaults will be walled to within two feet of the surface of the ground, and will be arched over and strongly cemented with mortar. The arch will be eight inches, built with six inch spring, and terminating in the center with a circular iron cover. The arching; the lid to fit perfectly tight, and to be not less than six inches below the surface. A three-inch ventilation pipe is to be inserted in the crown of the arching, and to extend not less than twenty feet upwards. The flushing of the pipes leading to the cesspool is provided for by the insertion of a trap at a distance of not more than three feet from the line of house, so that at times of irrigation a small stream of water may be directed through it.

The whole of this system is to be under the control of the inspector of buildings.

The plans of this proposed sewerage system may be seen at the courthouse.

Points of Interest.

The change from old to new corn in feeding, especially with hogs, should be made gradually, mixing old and new together at first.

One of the best places for a garden is the site of an old poultry yard. Good farmers sometimes build temporary inclosures for fattening hogs upon bare spots in their fields. By the time the hogs are ready to slaughter the bare spot will have been transformed into an oasis of fertility.

Bran mashes at night, with green food during the day, are good for constipation in hogs.

The census returns show that the cattle ranches are becoming smaller in size; so are the herds that range over them. There are as many cattle as ever, but they are in smaller bunches and the number of different owners is greater. The tendency of the time is for the small ranch or farm to encroach on the cattle range and absorb it.

Potatoes, when crushed and mixed with meal, have valuable fattening properties for both cattle and hogs.

Cook potatoes for the pigs, but crush them and give them raw to the cattle.

When a fowl has a leg dip the leg into kerosene and it will get well.



Don't Send to the East.

Say, don't send to the States for onion seed, and pay a big price for unreliable seed, but get pure and new seed of your own raising, which I can guarantee, as I planted over forty bushels of selected pure yellow Danvers onions on my seed farm, from which I raised a choice lot of seed, which I will sell to you at \$1.25 per pound. Little Gem, and other small onions, cents per quart, and all other seeds in proportion. I have a large lot of sugar beet seed that I can recommend; also fine lawn grass seed; and I have the best cabbage seed, true to name, at 15 cents per ounce; cauliflower seed at 10 cents per package. I have also the best and earliest potato in the Territory, viz: Thornburn's extra early. I have reduced the price from \$1 to 50 cents per peck; I have the greatest variety of vegetable and flower seeds in Provo. You will find me down in the basement, opposite the Meeting House, between the Banks; no connection with next door; therefore, if you want pure and reliable garden seeds, come down 12 steps and get them from C. L. S. in the basement.

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A BUNCH OF MAGNOLIAS.

He gathered a bunch of poems From a garden in the sky, And they were dower poems That came from old, so high!

He gave one to a lady Because her perfect hand Seemed made to hold a poem That came from blossom land.

And one went to a prison And a sword message took— One far away is dreaming Its smile pressed in a book.

One, filled with angel whispers, He to my brother gave, And one went to his memory— Its face hid on a grave.

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

DUCKS AND OTHER LIVE STOCK.

How an Ingenious Farmer Gets Plenty of Water, Ducks and Fish.

I will endeavor to tell my readers as briefly as possible how I have plenty of stock water convenient to my lots, plenty of fish for my table and plenty of fine Pekin ducks for the table, and also for their fine feathers. Some five or six years ago, not having water convenient, I built a tank, say thirty steps from my lots and a little above them, by building a large dam across a ravine, and just here I will say to prevent leaking plow a land the width of the base of the dam across the ravine or wherever the dam is to be made, then build on top of plowed land.

My tank is in black land with yellow clay subsoil and will hold water from January till the late fall rains. In it we put a few small perch and yellow and speckled or blue catfish; they multiplied very rapidly and we now have all the fish we want for table use both of perch and catfish, the former I think the finest I ever saw. For a while after the tank was built I was fearful of it being ruined by crawfish, they being very numerous in it. I noticed, however, that the ducks feasted upon them. So I went to work to raise more ducks; procured a trio of Pekins, and at this time have forty-one of them and no crawfish to be seen.

The ducks are a very superior fowl, being entirely free from disease, and unsurpassed for the table, besides nearly equaling the goose for feathers, of a very fine quality. So you see I have plenty of water for stock, fish for the table, and the white beauties for the table and also for their feathers, besides the pleasure afforded my wife by showing them to her friends. Now perhaps some one will want to know how to raise them. Our best success has been in the following way:

We hatch them under a chicken hen. Then put in a pen made by placing three or four planks a foot wide edgewise on a dry spot of ground, with cover at one side to house them in bad weather. Keep them in pen until they are at least a month old, with all the feed they want, and just enough water to drink, as they are injured by having water to dabble in when young. They will then do well in the yard with just enough water to drink, but much better if they have a pond or plenty of water. Ours spend nearly all their time on the water, coming out to eat two or three times a day.

—E. V. Taylor in Southern Farmer.

Pigs That Pay.

Mr. Connor, of Hopkinton, N. H., speaks as follows about his practice: "My practice of late years has been to raise two sets of pigs during the year, the first set in December and the September pig in May. If I am keeping ten cows I arrange their time of calving so as to have about an equal flow of milk at all seasons of the year. The sleek, if any, is in July and August. With that number of cows I will fatten ten pigs within the year, making about \$500 per year. My system of feeding is like this: The month old pig is fed four or five days on saw milk, then gradually to the corn of another week changed to skimmed milk.

For the first two weeks use whole grain, sweet or western corn, then commence the addition of middlings in slight quantities. When the pig is three or four months old add a little Indian meal and shorts, but not to any great extent until about six months of age. A pig thus fed up to this time on feed containing largely the bone and muscle elements will have a frame that will stand the strain of heavy feeding during the succeeding three or four months. About 700 pounds of meal per pig, with the addition of a dollar or two's worth of middlings and shorts during the growing period, will make a pig weigh from 300 to 350 pounds. The hams and sides, the lard and pork from such a pig find a ready sale.—St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

Since 1860 there has not been a year when so many new national banks were established as in the one ending with September, 1890. The number is 236, with a capital of \$34,395,000. The main increase has been in the southwest and northwest, notably in Texas, which heads the list with sixty-three.

Reputation.

Reputation is the outer garment of character. Reputation often conceals the character; yet, sooner or later, the character forms will show itself in or through the garment which it wears. An old English ballad tells of a magic garment brought to King Arthur's court, which could be worn only by a person of right and honorable life. From contact with any other wearer the sensitive fabric shrunk away, refusing to do the office of covering the person. Not unpredictably might we fancy ourselves subjected to similar ordeal. That if the truth of our language could be tested, so that words instinctively written by us should vanish from our page; or if our voice, in its too much protesting, were to become inaudible! Would not the confusion of King Arthur's circle be repeated in the society of today? Such inability to public conviction would render many a person more heedful of thought and word than he now supposes himself to be; yet, even as things are, disclosures like these are constantly being made.

A kindly meaning note shows itself void of the spirit it professes, the assurance of the lips is denied by an infection of the voice, and the tenor of the inner life is by manifold signs laid open to the keen observer. There is no lack of tests whereby our real character is revealed to others, though we may be all unconscious when or how the revelation is effected. And so it is that gradually our reputation is adapting its form to the character beneath it.—Sunday School Times.

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A Question of Building.

A comparison of the building operations of the larger cities of the Union in the past year opens up an interesting question. It seems that Philadelphia was the city that built the most houses in 1889, the number being 11,965, while New York constructed only 6,722. But the cost of the New York houses was \$75,912,816, while the more than 11,000 in Philadelphia cost only \$26,000,000. The question that has arisen is, Which built better, New York or Philadelphia? The structures in the Quaker City were mostly unpretentious dwelling houses, homes of working people, while those of New York included splendid business edifices and magnificent palaces for the residences of the rich.

Philadelphia is not as being the city of homes. It has not so many tenement houses as other large cities, but is scattered over wide distances and covered with cottages, not pretty architecturally, but much more comfortable and pleasant than the ordinary tenement house. Philadelphia's working people are happier and more independent than those of most other cities, no doubt, but rival places claim that these flocks of little houses hurt the appearance of the city architecturally.

It is an interesting topic. Certainly every great and flourishing town wants both the splendid edifices and the happy small homes for working people. It was the policy of the ancient Greeks, the most artistic race that ever lived, to erect magnificent temples and public buildings, heaping money without stint upon them, but to have private residences marked by a simplicity that certainly would look becoming in the citizens of a republic. But the beautiful Greeks lived outdoors most of the time, while either from habit or necessity the modern American spends much of his existence within walls.

It is noticeable that the tendency of most of the older eastern cities, with the exception of Philadelphia, is toward the erection of fewer buildings annually, but those more costly, although here, too, there is an exception in the case of Denver, which is the sixth city of the Union in the cost of its single buildings. Finally, in twenty-seven of the largest cities of the country the average cost of the houses erected in 1889 was \$5,094.

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